

1st. A humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for His protecting and vouchsafing to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American independence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others; nevertheless,

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political office, (whether of State or Federal), who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and a strict and non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-interference by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory, to vote, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit other than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of two years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores, and no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to a union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

### Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:

From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

At 3 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.

Express at 4.30 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 a. m.; and 5.15 p. m.

On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.

### Cars and Boats for the South.

For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leave at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Northern cars.

For the South, via the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central roads, cars leave Alexandria at 7 a. m. and 3 p. m.

### Stages from Washington.

(H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of Eighth and D streets.)

For Lexington and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 1/2 a. m.

For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 1/2 a. m.

For Upper Marlboro', Md., leave daily at 6 1/2 a. m. for Rockville, Md., leave daily at 6 1/2 a. m.

For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 1/2 a. m.

For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 1/2 a. m.

For Brookeville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

### The Mails.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 p. m.

Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3 1/2 p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.

First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives at 4 1/2 a. m.

Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives at 4 p. m.

Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 11 1/2 a. m., except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3 1/2 p. m. and 9 p. m., except Sunday, and arrives at 11 1/2 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Leesburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives same days at 7 1/2 p. m.

Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

For Port Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Jeonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 1/2 p. m.

Colesville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 1/2 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes at 3 1/2 p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Upper Marlboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

### Post Office Hours.

The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from 8 a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m., except on Sunday, when it is open from 8 a. m. to 10 a. m., and from 6 p. m. to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid.

(Signed) JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

### Telegraph Offices.

House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue, to New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points, connecting at New York with the Eastern line to St. John and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Magneto Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, to New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and West.

Southern Telegraph, National Hotel, to New Orleans via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta and Mobile, and intermediate points, including all the seaboard cities.

Western Telegraph, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug store, to Wheeling and intermediate points connecting with all the Western and Northwestern lines.

### T. K. GRAY.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, D Street, one door west of National Intelligencer Office, Washington, D. C.

### J. M. BURKE.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington, City, D. C.

P. S.—Repairing done in the most neat and substantial style.

### WISHERS TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF

all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the convexity or concavity of the eye. Very numerous are the effects caused to the precious organs of sight, and the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometrist, and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eye, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision, and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Glasses to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses.

WILMINGTON, N. C. June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which has required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN OPTICIAN INSTITUTION.

April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, blueness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose eyes are so much weakened by my sight. This is especially true in the case of Mr. Tobias, who is fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further testify that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their great satisfaction.

LOUIS BAKER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London; and of the Royal Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopedic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 31, 1855, from Judge W. Ellis, (late editor):

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which renders the least constant and intense of the most sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we knew, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without meaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lenses, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skillful optician.

J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

NORFOLK, VA., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystalline, and comfortable to my eyes. I would infinitely prefer the claims of others who make improvements in Spectacle Lenses, to require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. SIMKINS, M. D.

Sir: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have also been pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, CHAR. CALDWELL, Professor of M. C. Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. Tobias.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used them for several months, and find them excellent.

EDWARD STUBBS, Of Department of State.

PETERSBURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them to be of great service to me in my vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skillful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefited by such aid.

J. F. MAY, an 10-11

### FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

SCHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The 1st of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present spacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, 90 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be erected for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Church as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$500 per scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance.

For Circulars, and other particulars, address H. H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C. Joseph F. Folk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq.

JOHN L. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Eighth Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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